

## UNIFORM BUILDING CODE

1982 EDITION



2309-2311

### Walls and Structural Framing

**Sec. 2309. (a) General.** Walls and structural framing shall be erected true and plumb in accordance with the design.

(b) **Interior Walls.** Interior walls, permanent partitions, and temporary partitions which exceed 6 feet in height shall be designed to resist all loads to which they are subjected but not less than a force of 5 pounds per square foot applied perpendicular to the walls. The deflection of such walls under a load of 5 pounds per square foot shall not exceed  $\frac{1}{240}$  of the span for walls with brittle finishes and  $\frac{1}{120}$  of the span for walls with flexible finishes. See Table No. 23-J for earthquake design requirements where such requirements are more restrictive.

**EXCEPTION:** Flexible, folding or portable partitions are not required to meet the load and deflection criteria but must be anchored to the supporting structure to meet the provisions of this code.

### Anchorage of Concrete or Masonry Walls

**Sec. 2310.** Concrete or masonry walls shall be anchored to all floors and roofs which provide lateral support for the wall. Such anchorage shall provide a positive direct connection capable of resisting the horizontal forces specified in this chapter or a minimum force of 200 pounds per lineal foot of wall, whichever is greater. Walls shall be designed to resist bending between anchors where the anchor spacing exceeds 4 feet. Required anchors in masonry walls of hollow units or cavity walls shall be embedded in a reinforced grouted structural element of the wall. See Sections 2312 (j) 2 C and 2312 (j) 3 A.

### Wind Design

**Sec. 2311. (a) General.** Every building or structure and every portion thereof shall be designed and constructed to resist the wind effects determined in accordance with the requirements of this section. Wind shall be assumed to come from any horizontal direction. No reduction in wind pressure shall be taken for the shielding effect of adjacent structures.

Structures sensitive to dynamic effects, such as buildings with a height-width ratio greater than five, structures sensitive to wind-excited oscillations, such as vortex shedding or icing, and buildings over 400 feet in height, shall be, and any structure may be, designed in accordance with approved national standards.

(b) **Basic Wind Speed.** The minimum basic wind speed for determining design wind pressure shall be taken from Figure No. 4. Where terrain features and local records indicate that 50-year wind speeds at standard height are higher than those shown in Figure No. 4, these higher values shall be the minimum basic wind speeds.

(c) **Exposure.** An exposure shall be assigned at each site for which a building or structure is to be designed. Exposure C represents the most severe exposure and has terrain which is flat and generally open, extending one-half mile or more from the site. Exposure B has terrain which has buildings, forest or surface irregularities 20 feet or more in height covering at least 20 percent of the area extending one mile or more from the site.

(d) **Design Wind Pressures.** Design wind pressures for structures or elements of structures shall be determined for any height in accordance with the following